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furnishing tables and other forms of presenting school facts as used in typical reports. These tables are well selected from a goodly number of cities and cover a wide range of data. Closely related to the preceding and also of much interest is a chapter on "Suggested Economics and Improvements for School Reports."

Professor Snedden and Dr. Allen have done well in showing deficiencies in school reports and ways for their improvement. The New York committee on the physical welfare of school children under whose auspices the volume was prepared is to be commended. It is to be hoped that at an early date the United States Commissioner of Education, who is quoted as favoring a general conference of educational authorities on improvements in statistical method, will take the initiative to accomplish further the ends which this book seeks to serve.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.

Central High School, Philadelphia.

Socialism, The Case Against. Pp. 537. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

In "The Case Against Socialism," we have an interesting collection of mis-statements, mangled quotations and detailed arguments, published for the purpose of being used as "a handbook for speakers and candidates." The author by the seriousness of his tone as well as by his frantic efforts at meeting all arguments, good, bad, or indifferent, ever advanced by any person calling himself a Socialist, would lead one to believe that socialism was rapidly becoming a menace to the political and industrial institutions of England. There is little in the book that is new. Nevertheless it is a very comprehensive collection of the ordinary arguments advanced against socialism, and will undoubtedly appeal to a large number of voters, whether or not they are Socialists, for as a rule the latter are as densely ignorant of the more fundamental principles of Marxian Socialism as is the author of the present volume.

IRA CROSS.

Stanford University.

Stimson, F. J. *The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States.* Pp. ix, 386. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1908.

This book is unlike the usual treatise on constitutional law, both in arrangement and manner of treatment. It is divided into three books. The first is composed of prefatory essays laying down the general principles upon which the constitutions rest. Books II and III present a unique comparative study of the English and the American constitutions. In Book II the statutes of the realm and the federal constitution are digested to bring out clearly the historical development of the bases of English liberty. Book III, which comprises the greater portion of the volume, makes also the most important of its contributions to constitutional discussion. It is a